

branch gives off a tuft of dark-coloured spines, generally covered with sordes, but when placed under the microscope are slender, with a smooth stalk, but finely denticulate for some way down from the apex, on both edges. The ventral branch is conical, rather sharp pointed, and gives off a tuft of yellow bristles. These are longer and stronger than those of the dorsal branch, and are strongly denticulate for some distance from the point. This variety differs from the typical form of *cirratus* in being altogether broader in shape; in being narrower at the anterior extremity than the posterior, the reverse of which is the case in *cirratus*; and in the cirri not being swollen or enlarged a little below the apex.

It is found inhabiting the tube or case of living *Chætopteri*. Mr. J. Williams, of Beaumaris, to whom I am indebted for the specimens, finds them nearly constantly in the case of the *Chætopterus insignis* at low water. In his letter to me he says, "it is generally found crouching on the lower segments of the body of the *Chætopterus*, and the earliest indication of the death of that annelide is the exit of the parasite from the tube."

*Hab.* Menai Straits, near Beaumaris. J. Williams. (Mus. Brit.)

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On *Dicellura*, a new genus of Insects belonging to the Stirps *Thysanura*, in the order *Neuroptera*. By A. H. HALIDAY, A.M., F.L.S.

[Read January 21, 1865.]

THE genus is founded on an undescribed insect allied to *Campodea ambulans*, L. (sp. *Podura*) in general appearance and habits, but distinguished especially by having (in place of the pair of many-jointed filaments which terminate the abdomen in that species) a forceps like that which characterizes the Stirps *Labidura* in the same order. *Dicellura solifuga* appears to have a pretty extensive range in latitude, having been found, firstly, by Mr. Lucas in Algeria; afterwards at Paris, by the same author, who has received it also from the neighbourhood of Toulon; while the writer has found it in different parts of Central and Southern Italy. The institution of a family Dicelluridæ is suggested to comprize the two genera named, and distinguished from the remaining circumscribed group of *Lepismidæ* by the binary number of posterior appendages, the exarticulate tarsus, the simply falcated

maxillæ, without exterior lobe ("galea") or palpus; and, as to internal organization, above all, by the want of Malpighian vessels.

*Nicoletia terrestris*, L. (sp. *Lepisma*) may be a connecting link, resembling *Campodea* in the form of body, equally scaleless and bleached, and having the internal lobe of the maxilla pectinated somewhat alike; but, in this view, the internal anatomy of *Nicoletia* remains to be investigated. From Poduridæ the proposed family differs no less by the oral organs, than by the essentially many-jointed antennæ, the full normal number of abdominal segments developed, the consequent direction of the terminal appendages, and the elongated tarsus, armed with a pair of equal unguiculi.

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On Animal Individuality from an Entozoological point of view.

By T. SPENCER COBBOLD, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

[Read June 1, 1865.]

WHEN Dr. Carpenter in the first instance, and Professor Huxley subsequently, promulgated their original and philosophic views respecting the question of animal individuality, they virtually established a general proposition regarding the constitution of the "zoological individual," which forms an admirable stand-point by whose aid we may interpret the significance and relations of a series of life-phenomena which must otherwise have long remained misunderstood and, consequently, also undervalued.

The general proposition here referred to was formally embodied in the announcement that the "zoological individual" comprises the sum-total of the phenomena displayed by all the products of a single ovum, or, to employ Prof. Huxley's own words, "the *individual* animal is the sum of the phenomena presented by a single life."

Physiologists have long since maintained that the human frame, during its life-period, is represented by several epochs, each of which is absolutely distinctive and separable in so far as actual matter or tissue is concerned, but inseparable and almost indistinctive as regards mere appearances, whether external or internal. In other words, during man's growth we have a definite succession of life-phases which are analogous to, if not in any sense homologous with, the distinctive and peculiar temporary forms of life so notably characteristic of certain of the lower animal types.

Taking, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the whole zoological